

From the New York Gazette.
STANZAS AT A SISTER'S GRAVE.
BY H. THOMPSON, OF ALABAMA.
This is my sister's grave! why should I weep?
For calm as waves on ocean is her sleep,
And gentle flowers round her slumber bed,
In the bland air their grateful voices shed.
"Tis many years since last I saw her here
In this low'd spot to recline in ease,
For I was lured a stranger by the wave,
And now I stand a stranger at her grave.
I cannot weep—deep sorrow hath no tears,
Old hither had I come in earlier years,
And dwell at home with thee, my sister dear,
Oh! then perchance thou wouldst not slumber here.
Sleep on, dear girl, thy image in my heart
Shall with its beating throbs alone depart;
And though I roam far o'er the distant sea,
Think not my spirit ever parts from thee.
Sister! tell me this was left for me,
This little relic where thy face I see,
And that these flowers be thine, when last they spoke,
Falter'd—"tell him to wear it for my sake."
Why was it so? was it that after years,
(When retrospection but the more endears)
Should call my sister back to me again,
To mingle with its ocean and its pain.
Ah no, this little pledge to me was given
To turn my thoughts to thee in heaven,
To thee, they breathe, dear sister, the sad,
To thee, whose spirit dwells with God.
Sister, farewell! Oh! I had thought to brave
This bitter pang when I beheld thy grave;
But now I go from sorrow's wide control,
But not from thee, thou art within my soul.
From Cooper's "Home-ward Bound."
SHIPS MEETING IN A GALE.
Captain Truck was on the mizzen-rigging, bare-headed, every lock of hair he had blowing out like a pendant. Occasionally he signed to the man at the wheel, which way to put the helm—for instead of sleeping, as may be supposed, he had been conning the ship for hours in the same situation. As eve appeared, he was directing the attention of several of the gentlemen to some object astern, but a very few moments put all on deck in possession of the facts.
About a cable's length, on one of the quarters of the Montauk, was a ship careering before the gale like themselves, though carrying more canvas, and consequently driving faster through the waves. The sudden appearance of this vessel in the sombre light of the morning, when objects are seen distinctly, but without the glare of day—the dark hull, relieved by a single narrow line of white paint, dotted with ports—the glossy hammock cloths, and all those other coverings of dark glistening canvass which give a cruiser an air of finish and comfort, like that of a travelling carriage—the symmetry of the spars, and the gracefulness of the lines, whether of the hull or hamper, told all who knew any thing of such subjects, that the stranger was a vessel of war. To this information Captain Truck added that it was their old pursuer the Foam.
"She is corvette built," said the master of the Montauk; "and is obliged to carry more canvas than we, in order to keep out of the way of the sea; for if one of these big fellows should overtake her, and throw its crest into her waist, she would become like a man who has taken too much Saturday, and with whom a second dose might settle the pursuer's books forever."
Such in fact was the history of the sudden appearance of this ship. She had lain to as long as possible, and on being driven to sea, carried a close reefed maintop, a show of canvass that urged her through the water about two knots to the hour faster than the rate of the packet. Necessarily following the same course, she overtook the latter just as the day began to dawn. The cry had arisen on her sudden discovery, and the moment had now arrived when she was about to come up quite abreast of her last chase. The passage of the Foam under such circumstances was a grand but a thrilling thing. Her captain, too, was seen in the mizzen rigging of the ship, rocked by the gigantic billows over which his fabric was careering. He held a speaking-trumpet in his hand, as if still bent on his duty in the midst of the awful warring of the elements. Capt. Truck called for a trumpet in his turn, and fearful of consequences, he waved it to the other to keep more aloof. The injunction was either misunderstood, the man-of-war's-man was either too much bent on his object, or the sea was too uncontrollable for such a purpose, the corvette driving up on the sea quite abreast of the packet and in fearful proximity. The Englishman applied the trumpet, and words were heard amid the roaring of the winds. At that time the white field of the old Albion with the St. George's cross, arose over the bulwarks, and by the time it had reached the gaff end the huzzing was whipping to ribbons.
"Shew 'em the gridiron!" cried Capt. Truck through his trumpet, with his mouth turned on board.
As every thing was ready this order was instantly obeyed, and the stripes of America were soon seen fluttering nearly in separate pieces. The two ships now ran some distance in parallel lines, rolling from each other so heavily, that the bright copper of the corvette was seen nearly to her keel. The Englishman, who seemed a portion of his ship, again tried his trumpet; the detached words of "be-y!"—"order!"—"communicate," were caught by one or two, but the howling of the gale rendered all connexion in the meaning impossible. The Englishman ceased his efforts to make himself heard, for the two ships were now rolling to, and it appeared as if they would interlock their spars. There was an instant when Mr. Leach had his hand on the main-brace to let it go; but the Foam started away on a sea like a horse that feels the spur, and disobeying her helm, shot forward as if about to cross the Montauk's forefoot.
A breathless instant followed, for all on board the two ships, thought they must now inevitably come foul of each other, and this the more so, because the Montauk took the impulse of the sea just as it was lost to the Foam, and seemed on the point of plunging directly into the stern of the latter. Even the seamen clenched the ropes around them convulsively, and the boldest held their breaths for a time. "The p-o-r-t, hard a port," of Capt. Truck; and the "St-a-r-b-o-a-r-d, starboard hard!" of the Englishman, were both distinctly audible to all in the two ships; for there was a moment in which seamen can speak louder than the tempest. The affrighted vessels seemed to recede together, and then they shot asunder in diverging lines, the Foam leading. All further attempts at a communication were instantly useless, the corvette being half a mile ahead in a quarter of an hour, rolling her yard arms nearly to the water.

ABORIGINES OF THE OHIO VALLEY.
Gen. HARRISON, whose talents as a statesman and a General are conceded to be of the first order, has long been known to possess literary attainments of no ordinary character. Few men excel him in classical literature, and he has a ready fund of knowledge, derived from ancient as well as modern authors.
We are led to these remarks from having read with great satisfaction a recent discourse from his pen, on the Aborigines of the Valley of the Ohio, delivered before the Historical Society of Ohio, and published at their request.
In this, the opinion entertained by Governor COLDEN, Dr. FRANKLIN, Governor CLINTON, and others, that the Valley of the Ohio was conquered by the Six Nations, is ably and satisfactorily contested.
American Antiquities are becoming a matter of national interest, and our most learned men are seeking to investigate them. This discourse of Gen. Harrison presents us with facts that are certainly very novel as well as interesting, and his deductions from them are sound. The description of the ruins on the Miami, and the character and causes of the growth of the forest trees found in them, is exceedingly well written, and is of a high cast of thought. The whole discourse discovers great ability, and few men in our nation could have handled the subject with greater skill. It will, unquestionably, make a sensation in Europe among the learned there, and will become a standard work in our own country. America may well be proud of her sons, when, in the cabinet, the field, and the closet, she finds them devoted to her honor and interest. We recommend the discourse to our readers, hoping they may be fortunate enough to obtain a copy for perusal.—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*
From the United States Gazette.
CURE OF CLUB-FOOT.
MR. EDITOR:—The importance of the modern mode of treating this great deformity, (so recently adopted as the year 1831,) must be my apology for intruding upon you at this time. Our medical journals will soon contain accounts of many operations for the cure of this defect, but such information will be in a great measure confined to the profession. I would therefore request you to convey to the public information of a case recently witnessed by me, which would probably not reach them through other channels.
Early in June of the present year, I was requested by Dr. Tognio to visit with him several cases of club-foot then under his care. They were all using apparatus of different construction, varied as the circumstances required, and the deformity rapidly disappearing. One of them, however, resisted all the apparatus that could be invented by the Doctor, and he therefore proposed to divide the tendon, which alone continued to oppose the action of the splints, &c. used. This he had heretofore been generally considered by the profession here a dangerous, if not a highly improper operation, though recommended and successfully attempted by one or two French surgeons of eminence. Another physician and myself having examined the patient and fully coincided with Dr. Tognio in the propriety of the operation, he proceeded on the 20th of June to divide the tendon. This occupied three minutes from the time the knife was applied, until the dressings were complete.
The sole of the foot, which had before turned inward and stood in a vertical position, now rested flat upon the floor to the great satisfaction both of our young patient and his father. The suffering may be imagined when I assure you the little fellow began to sing before we left the room and in ten minutes after the operation. At the present time the boy is perfectly well and has the full use of his foot, thus proving the entire safety of an operation which was so recently considered of such doubtful expediency. *Medicus.*
Philadelphia, Aug. 21, 1838.
Remedy for Hydrophobia.—Some negroes about Norfolk, (Virg.) have a charm, it is said, in their possession, to cure Hydrophobia. They are series of pebbles called *snake stones*, which have received the impress of this enchantment from early tradition, and been handed down as an heirloom.
The Norfolk Beacon speaks of a child bitten by a mad dog, as is alleged, the wound caused by which has been so far successfully treated by the application of the stone, which is covered with skin, and seems to extract the poison from the injured part. Although the statement is said to be well authenticated, it must be classed, we think, among the thousand other superstitions that the mind, grasping for some refuge from a deplorable malady over which the medical art possesses no control, clings to, as it were, in despair, however preposterous it may seem, rather than abandon all hope that providence has not furnished us with some antidote, however mysterious, against an evil at which, of all others, the world shudders with horror.
A WANDERER.—A young lady, aged 20 years, arrived in Watbury on Friday, the 17th inst., apparently deranged. She is a genteel figure, black hair, cut short in the neck, black eyes, and dressed in a calico gown, and an open worked Tuscan hat. Her clothes have on them the initials M. A. She refuses to give her name or place of abode, appears desirous to elude the pursuit of her friends. She is in very destitute circumstances, and is much in need of the aid and care of her friends. They are requested if this notice should reach them, to send to her to Waterbury. *New Haven Herald.*
Horrid Affair at Vicksburg, Miss.—On the night of the 23d July, some 10 or 15 young men undertook to inflict punishment on a German family of this town, a father and three sons named Fleckenstein, who were accused of keeping a bad house. J. A. Helt, a young German, led the way, and ascending a stair case fired and wounded one of the sons in the jaw, when a volley of 4 or 5 shots was returned, and Helt's skull and brains blown against the wall. His comrades then ran off.
We are very much pained to learn that P. B. Manchester, Esq., a member of the New York bar, was on Saturday evening held to bail for \$5000, and for want of it locked up in prison, on a charge of receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, being accused also of aiding in an attempted escape of the thief. Most sincerely do we hope that the accused may be able to exonerate himself from these grave charges, and prove himself entitled to the respectable standing which he has hitherto sustained.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

ELEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, At Niblo's Garden, No. 576, Broadway.
THIS celebration of American Industry and the Arts will be opened to visitors on Monday, the 15th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Articles intended for competition for Premiums must be delivered on Friday or Saturday previous, viz: the 12th or 13th of October. Choice productions from every department of Industry, whether of Agriculture, Manufactures, or the Arts, as well as all kinds of Machines, Models, &c., will be appropriate for exhibition and competition for Premiums.
To provide the requisite accommodations for the grand display which the notices already received decidedly indicate, Niblo's entire Garden has been engaged, embracing a part of the promenade, never before occupied by the Institute, with extra room one hundred feet in length and twenty-five in width. A powerful steam engine will be provided, which will afford a continued moving exhibition of machinery. The liberality of the Public enabled the managers of the last two fairs to bestow in Premiums, exclusive of Diplomas, sixty Gold Medals, and two hundred and sixty Silver Medals, in addition to other not inconsiderable rewards in money.
Prompted by a desire to increase the interest awakened in agriculture, particularly in the culture of silk, a number of patriotic individuals have volunteered to add to the means of the present managers, in order to enable them to extend more liberal bounties, and promote among the Silk Cultivators of our country a fresh spirit of emulation. This audacious example we hope the opulent and public spirited, who take an interest in other departments of productive industry will follow by associating and contributing with similar high-minded motives.
The enthusiasm with which former celebrations have been hailed, and the cheering influences already inspired by the approaching one, notwithstanding all our severe business calamities, confer on them a character and value never before adequately appreciated. By means of these Fairs, necessarily instead of depressing innovation, has brought forth its mighty powers, and is developing its unbounded resources.
Articles sold during the Fair cannot be delivered until the close: and in order to enlarge the amount of sales and bring to fabricators and producers immediate benefits, it is particularly desired that a description should accompany each article, stating the price, by whom manufactured, designating particularly the place where they may be obtained. The uses and objects of each article, if not apparent, should also be stated: such a description will facilitate the distribution of the articles early in the first week of the Fair, and will no doubt sweeten the amount of sales.
The public are invited to attend this Anniversary Celebration. Distinguished individuals, it is hoped, will be present, contributing and inspiring as usual. Female delicacy, taste, and ingenuity, have never failed to impart a crowning effect; and we trust they will, on the coming occasion, more than ever command admiration.
Editors will oblige the Institute by giving the above one or more gratuitous insertions.
Managers for the City of New York.
Adoniram Chandler, George Bacon, Joseph Titcomb, John L. Moore, Martin L. Thompson, John H. Ward, Charles H. Hall, J. Van Morden, W. P. Dissaway, Frederick Goodell, E. T. Backhouse, H. M. Graham, Timothy Dewey, J. Prescott Hall, E. D. Plimpton, Joseph Cowden, Baldwin Gardner, Edwin Williams, James Hamilton, H. Kelly.
Jeremiah Johnson, Brooklyn, N. Y.
William J. Mullen, Albany.
James Crosey, Poughkeepsie.
Jesse Buel, Newark, N. J.
C. M. Denment, Hartford, Conn.
Parsons Beaman, Norwich, Conn.
Thomas W. Harvey, William Halsey, James Miller, Stephen Dod, A. C. M. Pennington, Christopher Colt, Melvin Copeland, William C. Gilman, John Breed.
For further particulars address T. B. Wakeman, Cor. Sec'y, at the Repository of the American Institute, 125 Broadway, where specimens of manufactures, models, machines, &c. are received free of expense, and exhibited daily. The Journal of the American Institute is published at the same place, monthly. Aug. 4—2t

Recommended by the Medical Faculty.
FLODOARDO HOWARD'S
Improved Compound
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA
FOR THE CURE OF
Scrofula or Kings Evil, Chronic Rheumatism, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, White Swellings, And all diseases requiring the aid of alterative medicines. This Extract is prepared from an improved formula, sanctioned by scientific Physicians and Pharmacologists, and is decidedly one of the most active, efficacious, and convenient preparations in use, when regularly prescribed. It should be used, where circumstances will admit, under the guidance and direction of a physician. Carefully prepared and sold only at my Pharmacy.
FLODOARDO HOWARD.
Also for sale at most of the Drug Stores in Washington City, Baltimore, and throughout the United States.
The following Select Medicines and miscellaneous articles are also prepared and sold as above:
HOWARD'S TONIC MIXTURE, warranted a cure for fever and ague.
HOWARD'S COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA, CUBEBES, AND COPAIBA, for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, &c. HOWARD'S VERMIFUGE, a safe and effectual worm destroying medicine.
HOWARD'S CATHARTIC PILLS, without mercury.
HOWARD'S COMPOUND KEGROTE TOOTH ACIE DROPS.
HOWARD'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF CARRAGEEN, a safe, simple, agreeable, and effectual remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, &c.
HOWARD'S COMPOUND KEGROTE TOOTH WASH, for arresting and preventing decay in teeth, and for diseases of the gums; an agreeable and pleasant wash for preserving them in a healthy condition.
HOWARD'S KEGROTE TOOTH PASTE.
DR. WISTAR'S COUGH LOZENGES, celebrated for the cure of coughs, colds, &c.
HOWARD'S INDELEIBLE INK.
HOWARD'S IMPROVED CHEMICAL CHLORIDE SOAP.
HOWARD'S CHEMICAL SHAVING COMPOUND.
HOWARD'S SUPERIOR TOILET SOAP.
HOWARD'S GENUINE ESSENCE OF SOAP, for removing grease, paint, tar, &c., from wearing apparel.
HOWARD'S CRYSTAL CEMENT, for mending broken glass, china, earthenware, &c.
HOWARD'S LIME OINTMENT, for keeping open issues and blisters.
HOWARD'S MAGNOLIA EXTRACT, a delicate and delicious perfume for the toilet.
HOWARD'S SUPERIOR COLOGNE WATER.
HOWARD'S FLORIDA WATER.
HOWARD'S LAVENDER WATER.
HOWARD'S ROSEY WATER.
HOWARD'S SUPERIOR TOOTH POWDER.
April 14.

NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.
Preamble and Constitution of the Native American Association of the United States.
Whereas it is an admitted fact that all Governments are not only capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agency of their own citizens; and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of fear and dislike to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, and for that reason, if for none other, in order to preserve our institutions pure and unpoluted, we are imperatively called upon to administer our peculiar system free of all foreign influence and interference. By admitting the stranger indiscriminately to the exercise of the rights of high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American citizen, we weaken the attachment of the native, and gain naught but the sordid allegiance of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Constitution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the glorious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, condense to strength, and cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.
Basing, then, the right and duty to confederate on these high truths, we profess no other object than the promotion of our native country to all the walks of private honor, public credit, and national independence; and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native born American, and he only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, executive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest post of the Government; and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturalization law by Congress. Aware that the Constitution forbids, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish, *ex post facto* laws; the action we seek with regard to the law of naturalization, is intended to act in a prospective character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who were born equally free; to be so born, constitutes, when connected with moral qualities, in our minds, the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principles, we further hold that, to be a permanent people, we must be a united one, bound together by sympathies, the result of a common political origin; and to be national, we must cherish the native American sentiment, to the entire and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doctrines introduced by foreign paupers and European political adventurers. From Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties—the slaves of Kings shall not win them back again.
Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as solemnly believe that the day has arrived, when the Americans should unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear-sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every ship that floats on the ocean to our shores; when every wind that blows wafts the ragged paupers to our cities, bearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of our first revolt of glory, will be the duty of the sons of those wars, and we must go into the combat determined to abide by our country; to preserve her honor free from contagion, and her character, as a separate people, high and above the engraftment of monarchical despotisms.
ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.
First. We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the naturalization law.
Second. We will use all proper and reasonable exertions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emoluments or honors of office, whether under the General or State Governments.
Third. That we will not hold him guiltless of his country's wrong who, having the power, shall place a foreigner in office while there is a competent native willing to accept.
Fourth. That we will not, in any form or manner, connect ourselves with the general or local politics of the country, nor aid, nor be the means of aiding, the cause of any politician or party whatsoever, but will exclusively advocate, stand for, and be a separate and independent party of native Americans, for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above preamble and these articles.
Fifth. That we will not, in any manner whatever, connect ourselves, or be connected, with any religious sect or denomination; leaving every creed to its own strength, and every man untrammelled in his own faith; adhering, for ourselves, to the sole cause of the natives, the establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions, through the means of our own countrymen.
Sixth. That this Association shall be connected with and form a part of such other societies throughout the United States as may now or hereafter be established on the principles of our political creed.
Seventh. That this Association shall be styled the "Native American Association of the United States."
Eighth. That the officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Council of Three, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, a Committee on Addresses to consist of three members, Treasurer, and such others as may be required under any by-laws hereafter adopted, and whose duties shall be therein defined.
Ninth. That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by the President.
Tenth. That the President, or, in his absence, the Vice President, or, in the absence of both, the Corresponding or Recording Secretary, is authorized to convene a meeting of this Association whenever it may be deemed necessary.

CONSUMPTION!
DR. RELIEF'S ASTHMATIC PILLS have, from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief, and in curing Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Wheezing, Tightness of the Chest, Pain in the Side, Spitting of Blood, Chills and Shiverings that precede Fevers and Lung Complaints generally! become one of the most popular Medicines known, and are sought after from every part of the country, on account of the astonishing success which has attended their administration in the above complaints, frequently curing the most obstinate cases, and giving the most unexpected relief, after every other remedy has failed, and persons had given themselves up in despair of a cure!
They have been known to cure persons supposed to be far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.
And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills, even in hopeless cases, as so far to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, as evidently to prolong life for days and weeks, and give to it a positive comfort they never expected to enjoy.
The operation of the pills is wonderful in easing respiration, quieting the cough, and procuring comfortable rest.
Common colds are frequently removed in a few hours.
"Although (says a person speaking of these Pills) my wife has tried various medicines of the first celebrity for an Asthmatic difficulty, (or affection of the lungs), which at times was exceedingly distressing, confining her to her house for days and weeks together, she finds nothing gives her the relief which Relief's Asthmatic Pills do,—easing her respiration, quieting her cough, and giving her comfortable rest." And this is the testimony of hundreds or thousands. The relief which aged people, as well as others, experience from the use of these Pills is truly astonishing, and renders them invaluable to many, and are in fact, to some, an essential auxiliary to their comfort, and almost to their existence!
A Physician informs the Proprietor, that a gentleman in the country observed to him, he had reason to believe the use of these Pills had been the means of saving his life.
Price—whole boxes, 30 Pills, \$1; half do. 12 Pills 50 cents.
Prepared by Thompson Ridder, Boston, and for sale at TODD'S Drug Store.

JAYNE'S INDIAN EXPECTORANT, is recom combination of medicine, far superior to any other known combination of medicine, for Coughs, Cold, Influenza, Consumption, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Angina Pectoris, Palpitations of the Heart, Bronchitis—Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Difficulty of Breathing, Hooping Cough, Pains and Weakness of the Breast, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.
This medicine is highly and justly recommended, by numerous and respectable individuals, who have found relief from its use. Many who have been laboring under protracted coughs and pains in the breast, and have been supposed by themselves and their friends far advanced in consumption, have been happily restored to perfect health by the use of this valuable Expectorant.
Dr. JONATHAN GOING, President of the Granville College, Ohio, (late of New York,) in a letter to the proprietor, dated New York, December, 1836, says—"he was laboring under a severe cold, cough and hoarseness, and that his difficulty of breathing was so great that he felt himself in imminent danger of immediate suffocation, but he was perfectly cured by using this Expectorant." Mrs. Decker of Salem, Mass., was cured of Asthma of twenty years' standing, by using two bottles of the medicine. Mrs. Ward, also of Salem, was cured of the same complaint by one bottle. A young lady, also of Salem, who was believed by her friends to be far gone with consumption, was perfectly restored by three bottles. Dr. Hamilton, of St. James, South Carolina, was greatly affected by a cough, hoarseness and soreness of the lungs, and on using a bottle of this medicine found permanent relief.
In addition to the above, several hundred cases might be mentioned of its promptly curing Hooping Cough when other remedies had failed in giving relief.
In fact, the proprietor can refer to several hundred individuals, in the city of Philadelphia alone, who have been cured of Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and every variety of disease of the Breast, whose certificates would occupy too much space to publish; and he is daily receiving, from every part of the Union, the highest testimonials in its favor.
The Rev. C. P. Crosby, late Agent of the American Baptist, writes as follows:
New York, June 15, 1835.
To Dr. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: I have made use of the Indian Expectorant, personally and in my family, for the last six years, with great benefit. Indeed I may consider my life prolonged by the use of this valuable medicine, under the blessing of God, for several years. I may say almost as much in the case of my wife, and also of the Rev. Mr. Tinson, of the Island of Jamaica. For all cases of cough, inflammation of the chest, lungs, and throat, I do most unhesitatingly recommend this as the best medicine I have ever tried. My earnest wish is, that all afflicted as I have been, may experience the same relief, which I am persuaded they will, by using the Indian Expectorant. C. P. CROSBY.
N. B.—Many of my neighbors, on my recommendation, have tried this medicine with uniform success.
Mr. Crosby's residence is near Elizabethtown, N. J.
Copy of a letter from the Rev. Simon Steffied, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Roxborough, near Philadelphia.
DR. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: You will probably recollect that about two months since, I called upon you and procured a bottle of your Indian Expectorant, stating that I was then troubled with an inveterate hoarseness and cold of three months standing, for which no medicine that I had tried afforded any relief. I deem it due to you and to the Expectorant, to inform you that the use of one bottle entirely removed the complaint, and that I have had no return of it since. From a fair trial of this medicine, and also of your *Carmine Balsam*, in my own family, and under my observation, I confidently recommend both to the afflicted. Yours truly,
S. SIEGFRIED.
Philadelphia, July 8, 1837.
A fresh supply just received at TODD'S Drug Store, June 9.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION to persons afflicted with the following complaints, viz: Scrofula, Leprosy Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sore, even when the bones are affected, White Swellings, Violent Eruptions, after measles, Scrofula, Foul Festering Eruptions, Pimples and Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Sore legs, Scald Head, Ulcers, Venereal Taints, when Mercury has failed, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood and humors—are assured that Dr. RELIEF'S Botanical Drops continue unvaried, for the prevention, relief, and cure of these complaints. In proof of which read the following remarkable cure of a case of 12 years' standing:
Extract of a letter, "Sir, I feel before did not look like a human limb, is now entirely healed up (after resisting every other application for 12 years!) Previous to taking your Relief's Botanical Drops, I had given up all hope of relief.
Another Case. An agent writes, "There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage." He declares, to use his own words, "It is doing wonders for him," and, as it were, "snatching him from the grasp of death."
Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pinning away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine.
They are also the best Spring and Autumnal Physic Price \$1, or 6 bottles for \$5.
For sale by S. J. TODD, Washington, D. C., March 24.

BOTELER & DONN have in store a handsome assortment of house-furnishing goods, embracing every article necessary in housekeeping; also, a good assortment of fancy goods, to which they would respectfully call the attention of persons furnishing. They can have the satisfaction of selecting at their leisure every article they may stand in need of, without exposing themselves to the heat of the sun, or standing for hours in crowded rooms, and at as low prices as the same quality of goods can be purchased at auction. Among other seasonable goods they have on hand and manufacture to order best hair, moss, and corn-bush mattresses.
B. & D. are daily expecting a supply of Boston rocker chairs. They continue to manufacture chairs of every description. Aug. 4—3t.
SUMMER COMPLAINT, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, and all other derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, are effectually cured by *Doctor Jayne's Carmine Balsam*.
Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir: Having made use of your Carmine Balsam in my family, and finding it to be admirably adapted to the complaints for which it is intended, I take pleasure in recommending it to the use of my friends and the public generally, believing those who are afflicted with any of these complaints will find relief in the use of this valuable medicine.
JONATHAN GOIN, D. D., President of Granville College, Ohio, New York, May 20, 1837.
From the Rev. H. K. Green, Professor in the Germantown College Institute.
GERMANTOWN, April 20, 1838.
Dr. Jayne.—My Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to communicate, in this manner, my favorable opinion of your "Carmine Balsam." For two years it has been in almost constant use in my family. It was thus introduced: A child five years old had been sick, some 5 or 6 days, of the Dysentery. Colonel and other medicines had been largely administered, but without the least apparent benefit. The peculiar discharges from the bowels were unchanged, both in character and frequency; the strength of the little patient could not hold out much longer. At this juncture I was reminded, by a friend, of your Balsam. After a portion of Castor Oil, it was administered several times through the night. In the morning the Physician found the discharges "essentially changed;" the disease was checked, nay, removed; all other medicine was discontinued, and the child was soon restored to usual health. We have, ever since, kept this invaluable medicine on hand, and for both adults and children, I have found it uniformly efficacious. We readily pronounce it to be best adapted to family use of all the preparations with which we are acquainted. I feel that the public will soon become universally acquainted with this medicine. I remain yours, &c.,
H. K. GREEN.
For sale at TODD'S Drug Store, June 28.

THE NEW YORK Life Insurance and Trust Company has a capital subscribed of one million of dollars, but in consequence of being the depository of the Court of Chancery and of the Surrogate Courts of the State of New York, as well as of individuals, the business means have increased to upwards of five millions of dollars, as appears by a report of the Master in Chancery, dated 23d of May, 1835.
To persons in public employment, who receive fixed salaries, an Institution like this affords a certain mode of securing a sufficient sum for their families at a future day; and if the object of a parent, besides that of merely making a living, is to accumulate something for the support and education of those who may be left behind, it can be realized in this way, without exhausting those energies of mind and person which are usually necessary through the ordinary struggles of life.
A person aged 30 years, whose income is \$1,000 per annum, may, by the appropriation of \$118 a year, secure to his children \$5,000, even if he should die the next day.
A husband 30 years old, may provide \$500 for his wife by paying annually the small amount of \$11.80. At 45 years old, a clerk may create a saving fund of \$1,000, for the payment of his debts, by the annual premium of \$37.50. At 60, the same amount may be secured during a period of seven years, for the yearly payment of \$49.10.
In the minor offices of the public service, experience has shown that the salaries are not sufficient to enable the incumbents to lay up any thing, even for the infirmities of age, much less for the maintenance of those who survive. The labors of thirty years, are, therefore, productive of only the support of the day, and there are many sensitive and anxious hearts who live for the happiness of their families, that are harassed for years by the dreadful apprehensions of future want.
For such, a Life Insurance Company holds out relief, gives reality to hope, and, by the small economy of a few dollars per month, puts the mind at ease, and affords the means of securing it for others.
The preliminaries for effecting Insurances are very simple, being merely a declaration of age, health, and other particulars set out in the forms of the office, together with a statement of the physician and friend of the applicant upon some of the same points, the blanks for which will be furnished by the agent in Washington city.
As the design of the company is profit on the one side and protection to the other, and its means and system are directed to that end, it is only a reciprocity of good faith, to produce the mutual result of strength to itself and security to its customers.
Officers in the Navy will also be insured, either for shore or sea duty; the latter service, however, being with an additional premium, which will depend upon the latitude and climate of the voyage.
Insurance will be made for one year, or any period within seven years, or for life, the premium varying, in either case, according to the term. The risk of the company will commence with the date of the policy; but no Insurance will be considered valid until the policy is delivered to the insured. Full information will be given upon application, post paid, to
HENRY M. MORFIT, Washington City.

LEE'S Lottery and Exchange Office, 5 doors east of the National Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, where he keeps constantly on hand a fine selection of Tickets, in all the various Lotteries now drawing under the management of D. S. Gregory & Co. All orders promptly attended to.
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING neatly executed at this office.

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